



Issuance Date: April 23, 2009  
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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT No. WA0040339

State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of  
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington  
And  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act  
(The Clean Water Act)  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

**Manke Lumber Company, Inc.**  
**13702 Stewart Road**  
**Sumner, WA 98390**

<u>Facility Location:</u> Superior Wood Treating 13702 Stewart Road Sumner, WA 98390	<u>Receiving Water:</u> White River
<u>Water Body I.D. No.:</u> WA-10-1030	<u>Discharge Location:</u> Outfall 001: Latitude: 47° 15' 00" N Longitude: 122° 14' 48" W
<u>Industry Type:</u> Wood Preserving	Outfall 002: Latitude: 47° 14' 35" N Longitude: 122° 14' 42" W

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Original signed by:  
Garin Schrieve, P.E.  
Southwest Region Manager  
Water Quality Program  
Washington State Department of Ecology

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### SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S2.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	August 15, 2009
S2.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	
S3.A	Modified Operations and Maintenance Manual or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	January 2, 2010
S3.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2013 if no modifications have been submitted this permit cycle
S3.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S4.C	Modified Solid Waste Control Plan	As necessary	Within 30 days of modification
S4.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2013 if no modifications have been submitted this permit cycle
S5	Modified Spill Plan	As necessary	Within 30 days of modification
S5	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2013 if no modifications have been submitted this permit cycle
S8.B2	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Modifications	As necessary	
S8.C2	Notification of Unpermitted non-stormwater to <i>Stormwater Drainage System</i>	As necessary	
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G7.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2013
G8	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G21	Reporting Anticipated Non-compliance	As necessary	
G22.	Reporting Other Information	As necessary	

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

### S1. MONITORING SCHEDULE AND DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit must constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

#### A. Prohibited Discharges

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee must not discharge process wastewaters to the waters of the state. Noncontact cooling water and boiler blowdown is also prohibited from discharge to the waters of the State.

Process wastewaters are defined as: all wastewater generated as a result of conditioning wood prior to, or during, the treatment process; any wastewaters generated as a result of preservative formulation, recovery or regeneration; any wastewaters generated as a result of process area cleaning operations including, but not limited to, wastewaters from the drip pad, retort and tank farm maintenance operations; and any stormwater associated with the process area including the tank farm, retort, drip pad, and any area across which treated product is moved prior to its having ceased dripping.

#### B. Authorized Discharge of Treated and Untreated Product Storage Area Stormwater

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from the treated and untreated product storage area at the permitted locations (outfalls 001 and 002) subject to meeting the following monitoring schedule and limitations. Monitoring must be conducted in conformance with the testing methods, detection limits, and quantitation limits specified in Appendix A of this permit.

#### Stormwater Monitoring Schedule and Limitations for Outfalls 001 and 002

Parameter	Units	Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily <sup>1</sup>	Sampling Frequency <sup>2</sup>	Sample Type
Flow <sup>3</sup>	gpd	N/A	Report	1/month	Estimate
Oil & Grease <sup>4 &amp; 5</sup>	mg/L	N/A	10	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) <sup>4 &amp; 5</sup>	mg/L	N/A	50	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Ammonia <sup>5</sup>	mg/L	N/A	Report	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Total Arsenic <sup>5, 7</sup>	µg/L	N/A	309	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Total Chromium <sup>5, 7</sup>	µg/L	N/A	210	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Total Copper <sup>5, 7, 8, 9</sup>	µg/L	N/A	46	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
pH <sup>4</sup>	S.U.	6.0	9.0	1/month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
<sup>1</sup> The maximum daily stormwater effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge.					
<sup>2</sup> The monitoring frequency for outfalls 001 and 002 must be once a month. All samples must be					

collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude and that occurs at least 48 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The grab sample must be taken during the first 60 minutes of discharge. If the collection of a grab sample is impracticable within the first 60 minutes of a rainfall event, a grab sample can be taken during the first two hours of discharge, and the Permittee must submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample was not possible during the first hour.

If the Permittee is unable to collect a sample due to insufficient rainfall, lack of a qualifying rain event, or due to adverse climatic conditions, the Permittee must submit in lieu of sampling data and explanation of why samples were not collected. Adverse climatic conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples includes weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel or otherwise make collection of a sample impracticable.

<sup>3</sup> Flow must be estimated for each outfall and storm event sampled based upon rainfall measurements or estimates, stormwater collection area for each outfall and an estimate of the runoff coefficient of the drainage area.

<sup>4</sup> Oil and Grease, TSS, and pH are technology-based limits.

<sup>5</sup> If the measured effluent concentration is below the quantitation limit (QL), the Permittee must report less than QL and include the QL for the method used.

<sup>6</sup> A grab sample is an individual discrete sample.

<sup>7</sup> All metals are expressed as total recoverable metals.

<sup>8</sup> The final stormwater effluent limitations take into account an acute dilution factor of 7.2. The total chromium acute criteria is 15 µg/L and the copper acute criteria is 6.4 µg/L (based on a hardness concentration of 35 mg/L). The acute chromium and copper translators were also taken into account to transform the dissolved metals criteria to total recoverable metals. The chromium translator is 0.982 and the copper translator is 0.96.

<sup>9</sup> The Permittee may elect to conduct a metals translator and/or Water Effects Ratio Study to evaluate whether or not there is evidence to revise the translators or to define a Water Effects Ratio based on site-specific receiving water conditions. The Permittee may also elect to conduct a receiving water hardness study to determine the actual receiving water hardness during critical conditions. Prior to conducting such studies but within 180 days of the issuance date of this permit, the Permittee must submit a study plan to Ecology for review and approval.

#### C. Dilution Factor Description

The acute dilution factor authorized for the discharge from both outfalls 001 and 002 is 7.2. This dilution factor has been determined to be the most conservative allowable mixing zone and is described in **Stormwater Mixing Zone Evaluation – Manke Lumber Company**, Parametrix, Inc., November 1998. The acute dilution factor, in this case, is based on 2.5 percent of the receiving water flow at critical conditions. The acute dilution factor is authorized only to be used for total chromium and copper final effluent limitations.

#### D. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored parameters, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test*

*Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 or to the latest revision of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA), unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Department of Ecology (Ecology).

E. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the quantity of monitored flows. The devices must be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration must be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records must be maintained for at least three years.

F. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data required by Ecology must be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*, Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, turbidity, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. Conductivity and pH must be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. The Ecology exempts crops, soils, and hazardous waste data from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media.

## **S2. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology must constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results must be submitted monthly. Monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period must be summarized, reported, and submitted on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology. DMR forms must be postmarked or received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in this permit. Unless otherwise specified, all toxicity test data must be submitted within 60 days after the sample date. The report(s) must be sent to:

Industrial Unit Permit Coordinator  
Department of Ecology  
Southwest Regional Office  
P.O. Box 47775  
Olympia, Washington 98504-7775.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters must include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name,

CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory quantitation limit (QL), reporting units, and concentration detected.

Discharge Monitoring Report forms must be submitted monthly whether or not the facility was discharging. If there was no discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required with the words "no discharge" entered in place of the monitoring results.

B. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention must be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Director.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information: (1) the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) the individual who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit using test procedures specified by Condition S1 of this permit, then the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

E. Noncompliance Notification

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit due to any cause, the Permittee must:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, correct the problem and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance immediately and submit the results to Ecology within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.
2. Immediately notify Ecology of the failure to comply.
3. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 30 days (five days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report must contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.



Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

F. Maintaining a Copy of This Permit

A copy of this permit must be kept at the facility and be made available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

**S3. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The O&M Manual must be reviewed by the Permittee at least annually and the Permittee must submit to Ecology for approval an updated O&M Manual in accordance with WAC 173-240-150 or confirm this review by letter (submitted to Ecology) stating that the O&M Manual is up to date. The first review confirmation letter must be submitted no later than **January 2, 2010 and annually thereafter**. Substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual must be submitted to Ecology whenever they are incorporated into the manual. If no modifications to the O&M Manual have been made during this permit cycle, then the Permittee must review and update the O&M Manual and submit it to Ecology **no later than January 2, 2013**.

The approved Operations and Maintenance Manual must be kept available at the permitted facility and all operators are responsible for being familiar with, and using, this manual.

The O&M Manual must conform to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150. In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150(1) and (2), the manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of stormwater system upset or failure.
2. Stormwater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater
3. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the stormwater system (e.g. defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine.)

The following information must be summarized in the initial chapter of the O&M Manual. This chapter must be entitled the "Treatment System Operating Plan." For the purposes of this NPDES permit, a Treatment System Operating Plan (TSOP) is a concise summary of specifically defined elements of the O&M Manual. The TSOP must not conflict with the O&M Manual and must include the following information:

1. A baseline operating condition, which describes the operating parameters and procedures, used to meet the effluent limitations of Condition S1 at the production levels used in developing these limitations.
2. In the event of production rates, which are below the baseline levels used to establish these limitations, the plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions needed to maintain design treatment efficiency. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the plan.
3. In the event of an upset, due to plant maintenance activities, severe stormwater events, start ups or shut downs, or other causes, the plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions employed to mitigate the upset. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the plan.
4. A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities at the facility which would affect the volume or character of the wastes discharged to the wastewater treatment system and a plan for monitoring and treating/controlling the discharge of maintenance-related materials (such as cleaners, degreasers, solvents, etc.).

The TSOP must be updated and submitted, as necessary, to include requirements for any major modifications of the treatment system.

B. Bypass Procedures

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) is applicable.

1. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions.

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit.

This bypass is permitted only if:

Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to

property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S3E of this permit.

3. Bypass which is Anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit.

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain: (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-110, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

- a. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
- b. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.48.120.

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

**S4. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL**

A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology. The Permittee must comply with any modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan. Changes to the Plan must be sent to Ecology **within 30 days of the modification**. If no modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan have been made during this permit cycle, then the Permittee must review and update the Solid Waste Control Plan and submit it to Ecology no later than **January 2, 2013**.

**S5. SPILL PLAN**

The Permittee must review the existing Spill Control Plan at least annually and update the Spill Control Plan as needed. Changes to the Plan must be sent to Ecology **within 30 days of the modification**. The Spill Control Plan and any supplements must be followed throughout the term of the permit. If no modifications to the Spill Control Plan have been made during this permit cycle, then the Permittee must review and update the Spill Control Plan and submit it to Ecology no later than **January 2, 2013**.

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

- A description of operator training to implement the plan.

- A description of the reporting system which will be used to immediately alert facility managers and legal authorities (i.e. Department of Ecology and US Coast Guard) in the event of a spill or unpermitted discharge.
- A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills or unpermitted discharges. The use of dispersants and emulsifiers are prohibited without specific approval from the Director of the Department of Ecology.
- Address the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned discharges of: 1) oil and petroleum products, 2) materials, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, are designated Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070, or 3) other materials which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching the waters of the State.
- Plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies which meet the intent of this section may be submitted.
- A list of all oil and chemicals used, processed, or stored at the facility which may be spilled into state waters.

The Plan and any supplements must be followed throughout the term of the permit. The Spill Control Plan must be kept on site and made available upon request. For the purpose of meeting this requirement, plans and manuals, or portions thereof, required by 33 CFR 154, 40 CFR 109, 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR Part 112, the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Chapter 173-181, and contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC may be submitted.

#### **S6. ACUTE TOXICITY**

The Permittee would normally be required to submit an acute effluent characterization of its stormwater effluent. However, since it is anticipated that the Permittee would need to implement significant stormwater treatment to meet the final effluent limitations required by this permit, a compliance schedule is granted to the Permittee and acute toxicity characterization was determined to not be needed during this permit cycle. It is recognized by Ecology that the Permittee's effluent characteristics would change once stormwater treatment has been implemented.

#### **S7. CHRONIC TOXICITY**

Reserved. Chronic WET testing may be required in a future permit.

#### **S8. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)**

The definitions of terms used in this section are provided in the guidance document entitled *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Planning for Industrial Facilities*, which is published by Ecology.

A. Plan Development Deadlines

The Permittee must implement all the elements of the SWPPP including operational, treatment and source control BMPs, as well as erosion and sediment control BMPs determined necessary.

The guidance for development of an SWPPP is available from the Industrial Permit Coordinator, Southwest Regional Office, Water Quality Program.

B. General Requirements

1. Submission, Retention, and Availability:

The SWPPP and all of its modifications must be signed in accordance with Special Condition G1. Retain the SWPPP on-site or within reasonable access to the site.

2. Modifications:

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which causes the SWPPP to be less effective in controlling the pollutants. Whenever the description of potential pollutant sources or the pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWPPP are inadequate, the SWPPP must be modified, as appropriate, within two (2) months of such determination. The proposed modifications to the SWPPP must be submitted to Ecology at least 30 days in advance of implementing the proposed changes in the plan unless Ecology approves immediate implementation. The Permittee must provide for implementation of any modifications to the SWPPP in a timely manner.

3. The Permittee may incorporate applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes. Plans or portions of plans incorporated into an SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit.

4. The Permittee must prepare the SWPPP in accordance with the guidance provided in the *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Planning for Industrial Facilities*. The plan must contain the following elements:

- a. Assessment and description of existing and potential pollutant sources.
- b. A description of the operational BMPs.
- c. A description of selected source-control BMPs.
- d. When necessary, a description of the erosion and sediment control BMPs.
- e. When necessary, a description of the treatment BMPs.
- f. An implementation schedule.

C. Implementation

The Permittee must conduct two inspections per year - one during the wet season (October 1 – April 30) and the other during the dry season (May 1 – September 30).

1. The wet season inspection must be conducted during a rainfall event by personnel named in the SWPPP to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate; the site map as required in the SWPPP has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions; and the controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity identified in the SWPPP are being implemented and are adequate. The wet weather inspection must include observations of the presence of floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s).
2. Personnel named in the SWPPP must conduct the dry season inspection. The dry season inspection must determine the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including *leachate*) to the *stormwater drainage system*. If an unpermitted, non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the Permittee must immediately notify Ecology.

D. Plan Evaluation

The Permittee must evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional controls are needed. A record must be maintained summarizing the results of inspections and include a certification, in accordance with Conditions S2.B and G1, that the facility is in compliance with the plan and in compliance with this permit. The record must identify any incidents of noncompliance.

**S9. COMPLIANCE WITH ECOLOGY STORMWATER MANUAL; ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL BMPS**

Within 60 days of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee must implement the following operational BMPS (if not already implemented), and within 180 days of the effective date of the permit, the Permittee must implement the following structural BMPS (if not already implemented). The Permittee will comply with all Applicable Operational BMPS and Applicable Structural Source Control BMPS for Wood Treatment Areas in the Department of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington; Volume IV, (Source Control BMPS) page 2-67 and 2-68. Those Applicable requirements are:

A. Applicable Operational BMPS

- Dedicate equipment that is used for treatment activities to prevent the tracking of treatment chemicals to other areas of the site.
- Eliminate non-process traffic on the drip pad. Scrub down non-dedicated lift trucks on the drip pad.

- Immediately remove and properly dispose of soils with visible surface contamination (green soil) to prevent the spread of chemicals to ground water and/or surface water via stormwater runoff.
- If any wood is observed to be contributing chemicals to the environment in the treated wood storage area, relocate it on a concrete chemical containment structure until the surface is clean and until it is drip free and surface dry.
- The Permittee will completely top- and side-wrap all treated dimensional lumber bundles with no lumber left uncovered in the drying or storage areas until it has been so wrapped; or completely covered or otherwise completely isolated from contact from rainfall and stormwater runoff.
- The Permittee will completely cover or otherwise completely isolate from contact from rainfall and stormwater runoff all other treated wood products and newly stored treated wood products. Newly stored refers to treated products that Manke Lumber may bring on-site for storage and/or re-sale.
- The Permittee will move any treated lumber that needs to be washed-down to the drip pad before spraying the wood and allow the lumber to drip dry before moving it off the drip pad.
- The Permittee will install, inspect on a regular basis and maintain in working condition catch basin inserts in all catch basins to minimize the discharge of floating and settleable pollutants.
- The Permittee will maintain outdoor areas such that they are free of treated wood debris that is exposed to rainfall and stormwater runoff.
- The Permittee will adopt protocols to prevent tracking of process wastewater contaminants from process areas into storage areas. Protocols will include use of boot covers for all employees working in process areas, or a similar measure or measures, and dedicated vehicles in process areas. When vehicles other than dedicated vehicles must access process areas, the Permittee will decontaminate these vehicles prior to exit to minimize tracking of pollutants out of the process area.

B. Applicable Structural Source Control BMPs

- Dedicate equipment that is used for treatment activities to prevent the tracking of treatment chemicals to other areas of the site.
- Cover and/or enclose, and contain with impervious surfaces, all wood treatment areas. Slope and drain areas around dip tanks, spray boots, retorts, and any other process equipment in a manner that allows return of treatment chemicals to the wood treatment process.
- Cover storage areas for freshly treated wood to prevent contact of treated wood products with stormwater. Segregate clean stormwater from process water. Ensure that all process water is conveyed to an approved treatment system.



- Seal any holes or cracks in the asphalt areas that are subject to wood treatment chemical contamination.
- Elevate stored, treated wood products to prevent contact with stormwater run-on and runoff.
- Place dipped lumber over the dip tank, or on an inclined ramp for a minimum of 30 minutes to allow excess chemical to drip back to the dip tank.
- Place treated lumber from dip tanks or retorts in a covered paved storage area for at least 24 hours before placement in outside storage. Use a longer storage period during cold weather unless the temporary storage building is heated. The wood must be drip free and surface dry before it is moved outside.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

- A. All permit applications must be signed by either a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
  - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

### G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. To have access to and copy - at reasonable times and at reasonable cost - any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect - at reasonable times - any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor - at reasonable times - any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

### **G3. PERMIT ACTIONS**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
  - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
  - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
  - 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
  - 4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination [40 CFR part 122.64(3)].
  - 5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit [40 CFR part 122.64(4)].
  - 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
  - 7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
  - 1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
  - 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.

3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
  4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
  5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR part 122.62.
  6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
  7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. Cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7, of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
  2. Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G8) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

#### **G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES**

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than sixty (60) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: (1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); (2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or 3) a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

#### **G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED**

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

**G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

Nothing in this permit must be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

**G7. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal postmarked no later than **January 2, 2013**.

**G8. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT**

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittee's containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under the subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

**G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

**G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES**

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

**G11. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR**

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

**G13. ADDITIONAL MONITORING**

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

**G14. PAYMENT OF FEES**

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

**G15. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS**

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit must be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof must be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit must incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation must be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance must be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

**G16. UPSET**

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S2.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S3.C of this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

**G17. PROPERTY RIGHTS**

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

**G18. DUTY TO COMPLY**

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

**G19. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

**G20. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit must, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment must be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

**G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee must give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application or supplement thereto at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, must be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

**G22. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION**

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to Ecology, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

**G23. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGERS**

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- A. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
  - 1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
  - 2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
  - 3. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
  - 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
- B. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
  - 1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L).
  - 2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
  - 3. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
  - 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

**G24. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.



## APPENDIX A

### EFFLUENT CHARACTERIZATION FOR POLLUTANTS

#### THIS LIST INCLUDES EPA REQUIRED POLLUTANTS (PRIORITY POLLUTANTS) AND SOME ECOLOGY PRIORITY TOXIC CHEMICALS (PBTs)

The following table with analytical methods and levels is to be used as guidance for effluent characterization in NPDES permit applications, applications for permit renewal, and monitoring required by permit. This attachment is used in conjunction with Section V, Parts A, B, and C of EPA Application Form 2C, Parts A.12, B.6, and D of EPA application form 2A and with State applications. This attachment specifies effluent characterization requirements of the Department of Ecology. For application, analyze your wastewater for all parameters required by the application and any additional pollutants with an X in the left column. The data should be compiled from last year's data if it is a parameter routinely measured. If you are a primary industry category with effluent guidelines you may have some mandatory testing requirements (see Table 2C-2 of Form 2C). If you are a municipal POTW you also have some mandatory testing requirements which are dependent upon the design flow (see EPA form 2A).

The permit applications will specify the groups of compounds to be analyzed. Ecology may require additional pollutants to be analyzed within a group. The objectives are to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in applications and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost. If an applicant or Permittee knows that an alternate, less sensitive method (higher DL and QL) from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in their effluent, that method may be used for analysis.

	<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection Level (DL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>3</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
<sup>1</sup>	<b>CONVENTIONALS</b>			
	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
	Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
	Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
	Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
	Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3- GH		0.3 mg/L
	Flow	Calibrated device		
	Dissolved oxygen	4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
	Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro- recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
	pH	SM4500-H <sup>+</sup> B	N/A	N/A
<sup>1</sup>	<b>NONCONVENTIONALS</b>			
	Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCo3
	Bromide (24959-67-9)	4110 B	100	400
	Chlorine, Total Residual	4500 Cl G		50.0

	<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection Level (DL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>3</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
	Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color unit
	Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E	N/A	N/A
	Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
	Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	4500-NO3- E/F/H		100
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	4500-NH3-C/E/FG		300
	Ortho-Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> as P)	4500- PE/PF	30	100
	Phosphorus, Total (as P)	4500-PE/PF	30	100
	Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A		5,000
	Radioactivity	Table 1E		
	Salinity	SM2520-B		3 PSS
	Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100
	Sulfate (as mg/L SO <sub>4</sub> )	SM4110-B		200
	Sulfide (as mg/L S)	4500-S <sup>2</sup> F/D/E/G		200
	Sulfite (as mg/L SO <sub>3</sub> )	SM4500-SO3B		2000
	Surfactants	SM5540 C		50
	Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
	Total Hardness	2340B		200 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
	Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
	Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
	Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
	Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
	Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.8	12.5	50
	Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.8	10	50
	Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
	Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
<sup>1</sup>	<b>METALS, CYANIDE &amp; TOTAL PHENOLS</b>			
	Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
	Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
	Chromium (hex) dissolved (185-402-99)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2
	Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
	Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
	Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
	Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
	Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
	Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
	Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
	Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
	Cyanide, Total (7440-66-6)	335.4	5	10

	<b>Pollutant &amp; CAS No. (if available)</b>	<b>Recommended Analytical Protocol</b>	<b>Detection Level (DL)<sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>	<b>Quantitation Level (QL)<sup>3</sup> µg/L unless specified</b>
	Cyanide, Available	SM4500-CN G	5	10
	Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50
	<b>DIOXIN</b>			
	2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L
1	<b>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</b>			
	Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
	Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
	Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	1.0	2.0
	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (108-60-1)	611/625	1.0	2.0
	Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
	Carbon tetrachloride (108-90-7)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
	Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
	Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
	Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
	Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
	1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
	Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) (542-75-6)	624	1.0	2.0
	Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
	Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
	Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
	Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0

	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
	Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
	Toulene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
	Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
	Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0
<sup>1</sup>	<b>ACID COMPOUNDS</b>			
	2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
	2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0
	2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
	4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0
	2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0
	2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0
	4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0
	Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0
	Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0 <sup>10</sup>
	Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0
<sup>1</sup>	<b>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)</b>			
	Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
	Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
	Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
	Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
	Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
	Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
	<b>Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)</b>	625	0.5	1.0
	<b>Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)</b>	625	0.5	1.0
	Benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
	3,4-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(b)fluoranthene) (205-99-2)	610/625	0.8	1.6
	11,12-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(k)fluoranthene) (207-08-9)	610/625	0.8	1.6
	Benzo(ghi)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2

Bis(2- <i>chloroethyl</i> )ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(2- <i>chloroisopropyl</i> )ether (108-60-1)	625	0.3	0.6
Bis(2- <i>ethylhexyl</i> )phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
<b>Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)</b>	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
<b>Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)</b>	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine ( <i>as Azobenzene</i> ) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3- <i>cd</i> )Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
<b>3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)</b>	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0

	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0
	<b>Perylene (198-55-0)</b>	625	1.9	7.6
	Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
	Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6
1	<b>PESTICIDES/PCBs</b>			
	Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
	alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
	beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05
	gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
	delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	Chlordane (57-74-9)	608	0.025	0.05
	4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
	4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05 <sup>10</sup>
	4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
	alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
	Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
	Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
	Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
	PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	608	0.25	0.5
	PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
	PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
	PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
	PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
	PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5
	PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	608	0.13	0.5
	Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

1. An X placed in this box means you must analyze for all pollutants in the group.
2. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
3. Quantitation Level (QL) is equivalent to EPA's Minimum Level (ML) which is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as the minimum level at which the entire GC/MS system must give recognizable mass spectra (background corrected) and acceptable calibration points. These levels were published as proposed in the Federal Register on March 28, 1997.